[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]
the Breckinridge party who are supprised of having any
aspirations for political preferricent. While they agree
with the leading sentiments of the resolutions, they are
the proposing a more temportring policy, in order to get
those to go with us who believe in some other mile of
redress than that of accession for grievances at the hands
of the general government. But the people were in advance of such time serving leaders, and unceremonibusly
frowned down such a milk and older policy. The printiple sought to be established was the right of accession,
and the would be leaders could not choke it down.

SOUTHERN GOVERNOES.

and the would be leaders could not choke it down.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

The Governor of Mississippi made a speech last week, and a gentleman present informed the Mobile Tribuns that, in speaking of the pro-able election, he told the people what he would do as the chief magistrate of the chate. He said "that the same wire which conveyed the cheeting fash that brought the intelligence of Lincoln's election, the next instant should carry back his proclamation convening the legislature of Mississippi, and he warned them now, if there were any members of the Legislature prienct, to be prepared to set out for the capital of the State the next instants.

Miss ssippi is fortunate in having one of her most galled one at the head of State affairs in this emergency. The Selma (Ala.) Senting represents dow. Moore as asing the following position in his late speech at Watt's shall—He was open for disunion if Lincoln was elected—as believed alabama was now prepared for reistance, and it was far better to fight for our rights than to submit to black republican degradation.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

[From the Baltimore San (neutral), Nov. 9.]

This is the theme of every tongue just now, and yet a most unwelcome one to us. No man, however, with any degree of intelligence, has observed the steady progress of Northera fanaticism during the past ten or twelve years without the conviction that such an event as we now contemplate in its fulliment was inevitable. Eight years ago, when Mr. Pierce was elected, we could scarcely realize the possibility of a republican and sectional Frendent; yet the inevitable thing was then apparent. When Mr. Buchanna overcame Fremont, the danger was more palpable and near; but we took scarcely the full measure of it, bocause it was not so imminent as it has been of late. When the election was over, however, even then men breathed freeer, as with a great sense of relief.

even then men breathed freeer, as with a great sense of relief.

As the day of the late election drew near, it was with a painful conviction upon all men's minds throughout the South, that the sectional sentiment of the North would triumph in the election of the candidate selected as its representative; and the result has proved the reality of that conviction. The fact is now beyond peradeenzure. And an exclusively sectional candidate has been elected to the chief magistracy of the country. He is expected to take the relies of government and rule with anthority over the people of sovereign States who reject his principles and avowed policy as in direct conflict with hier constitutional rights, their institutions, their inscrets, their equality in the general confederacy, their honor, dignits and self-respect.

In the very flush o such an oftensive triumph as this, when in her perplexity the South is at a loss what to do fir her own safety, she is taunted with the purpose of treason, and her citizens who talk of eccaping from consequences which they believe threaten her integrity, are already branded as traitors by the minions of this newly sedged and unballowed power. The treason is not with the South. In her federal compact she was supposed to be secure in constitutional rights and the perfort equality of the States. But she is taught by bitter experience, under the exercise of a mere popular majority in one section of the Union, that she may be reduced and subjugated at will.

It is, in this extremity, her obvious duty to consider

of the Union, that she may be reduced and suppussed at will.

It is, in this extremity, her obvious duty to consider wisely, temperately and fearlessly the crisis of the hour, and to act decidedly and barmoniously. The treachery which assails her is not of her provoking. She has seed thated no wrong against the North, has devined no aggression, and sanctified no crusade against her fellow citizens. The North has originated, nursed, cherished, and finally invested with the powers of government the hostile spirit of disleyaity to the coestitution. And the issue thus presented to the acceptance of the South, while it denies the right to escape from her avowed adversary, and stigmalizes such a purpose as treason, leaves her no alternative but submission.

again to escape from her stowed acteriary, and attems alice such a purpose as treason, icaves her no alternative but submission.

Under all these circumstances, and which we are by so means disposed to consider in all their odiousness of obaranter, the Sooth needs the atmost measure of forbearance, and of such devotion to the Union as she has never in all her trials been required to exercise before, to govern and guide her in this, mergency. The act of deliberate secession, and which has been ascribed to her as a thing of choice, will be, should the necessity ever occur, most repursant to her. And it was to avert an apparent necessity which threatened her that the man, who of all others has been stigmatized as the embodiment of secession, has within the past month or two traversed the North, and made appeal after appeal to the reason, intelligence and patriotism of his fellow citizens there; but, unfortunately, so far as the result is indicative, without avail.

We can but larist, therefore, at such a crists as this, apon common decease; in the treatment of States and people occupying so aromalous a position as the South must de, in the Union or least, subject to a power she can neither recognize civilly, socially nor politically. And in all that time, with an uncertain future before her, must live as the hope of her emancipation from the most odious thraidom that could be inflicted upon her. Out of the Union she could only exist burthened with regret as an awillos experantists, having chosen an underirable political independence because her first choice has been rudely and disensively denied to her, with an equality of the rights and honors of confederation.

They will be summanded by some of the young Havtiers who were sent to France and educated in the navy solicol at Breat.

The financial condition of the republic has been greatly

who were sent to France and educated in the navy school at Brest.

The financial condition of the republic has been greatly improved by the economical measures that have been taken, and by the reforms made in various departments. The value of the national money is rising daily, and the emission of paper money is constantly decreasing. Eoggements contracted by the State are punctually filled; the army is requirily paid, and the government owns in the arrear. The custom houses are confided to the care of honey, and competent men. Commerce, which is at present equal to the demands of the country, will increase with the increasing development of the country.

Certain sections which tell years ago were abandoned, are now in a state of prosperity, owing to the culture of fields which were hitberto neglected. The government is occupying itself with the construction of good reads, an occessary to an agricultural district, and has in chaten plation a system of irrigation and dying.

The neglect of the public buildings under Soulouque's reign involved the new government in considerable ox peace for the restoration and repairing of the edificies, and there still remains in the requisite many public works to be completed. Among the own works decided on is a medel farm. The premiums awarded for the culture of cotton, and the premium awarded for the culture of cotton, and the premium awarded for the culture of cotton, and the premium awarded for the culture of the sign care, which, though it hearished well in Hayti, has for several years received no attention. The discovery of extensive casi mines, it is hoped, will bring additional revenue to the government.

New fountains have been erected at the capital, and are in course of construction in other cities of the republic has been ordered by the government, which will give an authentic statement of the condition of the country has been entailed in the artificial facilities have been reported and improved. A ponition will the country interesting the subject of the region is a

rent.

Four colleges, eighty nine primary schools for boys, wenty one primary schools for girls, fifty six country Four colleges, eighty nine primary schools for boys, twenty-one primary schools for girls, diffy six councy schools, a bearding school for girls, a school of medicine, a school of music and a school of painting, including altogether thirteen thousand scholars, all under the general sepervision of the government, comprise the educations force of Hayti. There are also a number of private schools for children of both sexes.

The relations of Hayti with foreign Powers are satisfactory. She has ministers at the courts of England. France and Spain, and a Consul at Barcelons.

The Prince of Wales—The Royal Marriage Act.

To the roctor of the Royal Marriage Act.

To the roctor of the Royal Right Marian Glassow Dalit Mail.

Sta—I believe that neither the Prince of Wales nor any
member of the royal family can legally marry without
the consent of the reigning sovereign, or, by the Royal
Marriage Act they and their issue are debarred from any
right of succession to the crown. With the approbation
of the sovereign, I believe (but I may be mistaken), the
Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family
may marry into English, Scotch or Irish families. From
the small selection existing amongst the crowned or
Grand Donal families of Protestant Europe, it is possible
that the Prince may not find amongst thom a lady or
partner to his taste. Supposing such were the case, and
that his Royal Highness met with in the United States of
America an accomplished American female, it all re
spects and every way agreeable to having a partner for tife
formed on him to whom he could not give be affections.
An alliance of the kind here inclinated with contact Streed on him.

An alliance of the kind.

An

THE ELECTION.

ILLINOIS. CONGRESSMEN BLEOTED IN MAINOIS.
SPRINGITED, Nov. 7-9 30 P. M. fuse beats McClernand in Springseld of y 76, and about 50 in the county; but the selection of McClernand in

The delegation will sta'ad as before-republicans, 4; democrate 5-with a slig at hope of Gillesp e's election in the Madison and St. Chair district. Richardson beats rentime by a reduced majority.

Springrimp, Nov. 7—9 P. M. Sufficient returns have been received to insure a repub-

lican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Senators elect stand:—

Republicans 78
Democrats 56
Doubtful 1
The Senators holding over were equally divided—six The House stands --

Republicans...
Democrats... Majority on joint ballot, excluding the doubtful Benaorial district composed of Fulton and McDonough, 11.

MISSOURI. Ferty-four counties of Missouri give Bell, 34,428; Douglas, 32,909; Breckinridge, 14,976; Lincoln, 13,456. Bell will carry the State by a majority of from 5,000 to

7 000.

Returns from Texas indicate that the State has gone trengly for Breckinridge. His majority in Galveston is

500, and in Houston SCO TENNESSEE. Tennessee is certain for Bell by about 2,000 plurality.

NEW JERSEY. Monmouth county, official.—For State Senator, Anhony Reckless, democrat, 4,196; Bennington Gill, republican, 2,977. For Congress, Augustus Green, demo-crat, 4,075; J. L. N. Stratton, republican, 3,131 Average of the democratic ticket, 3,995. Average of the republichn ticket, 3,096. Average of the straight Douglas

OUR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE. STRACTER, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1860 Counties of New York-Gov. Seward to be the Ruting

Spirit of Lincoln's Administration, dc.

Now that the dust and dirt of the political contest have sen in a great measure blown away, a survey of the field of carnage from this central standpoint may not be unnteresting.

It appears that the fusion flurry in Eric county was but the momentary spasm of an expiring and imperfect political organization, if an agglemeration of the most dis-cordant political elements can in any sense be termed an result proves, was the soundest one, and the official returns do not much vary the estimate. That the floating vote was not decided until the day of election is suscep-

in Eric county.

The result also shows that the prediction of a loss in republican strength from the vote of 1859 was correct, the lose being some 200 votes. The republicans are at a loss The means disposed to consider in all their odiouses of character, the South needs the atmost measure of forbearace, and of such devotion to the Union as she has never to all her trials been required to exercise before, to govern and guide her in this amergency. The act of deliberate secession, and which has been ascribed to her as a thing of choice, will be, should the accessive the secondary of the secondary to know what to do with their victory now they have schieved it-like the man who won the elephant in a

Genesee county woke up on the homestreton, and gave Lincoln 2,000 majority—precisely our original cettmate. Mr. Frank, for Congress, has some 3,000 in the district. Hundreds of republicans here scout the idea of distuncts, and are ready to second any measure calculated to crash out the spirit. Batavia, the county seat, cut down the republican majority about sixty voice, ac compared with the Fremont vote, and other towns in the county made handsome Union gains, but the prevailing tone of popular sentiment was in favor of republicanism, and the neighboring counties, improved upon the calculations of the republicans. Mapna, Seneca, Onterio, and the neighboring counties, improved upon the calculations of the republicans. The disunton sentiment is universally denomined in those regions, and Lincoln will be warmly sustained in any mode he may adopt to prevent dissolution. The cry here is that "the South have had their way long enough, and that it is time they should be made to understand there is a North." There are, it is true, some sound old democrats here who favor equality under the constitution, and are willing to concede the right of slavery extension wherever the people may wish to have it introduced, but the mass are opposed to its extension, and as for protecting it, the bare notion would set some of those old Western farmers half cray.

Oncodage county contains a number of strong domocrate, but they feel as if the party was now about "played out," and that if over alive again it mest be under another name, with different leaders. John A. Green, Jr., Chairman of the Breckinridge state Committee, still leads a lively life as if the hoad of his band of particular, the contest in this county was mostly on the Assembly district, recounted the votes after the boxes had been removed, and counted Myers in by one or two majority. Captain M is condiced to the defeat or triumph of Captain Austin Myers, an old canalor, and member of the last House. Myers was conted to their one and started and share movement the disaff

as many men would be found in albany to help the Southerners as there would be to help the Northerness. But that that day may be far detail, is the correst prayer of thousands upon thousands of patriotic pe ple in the central counties of New Yers.

Naval Intelligence. The United States ship Vandalia went into commission one P. M. on Thursday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

OUR WARRINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
NAVY YARD, WARRINGTON, Fig., N. v. 1, 1860. St. Louis Ordered to Vera Crus-Saiting of the Mo-Orders were received from Washington to-day to have

Order's were received from Washington to-day to have
the United States ship St. Louis go to Vera Cruz as
soon as possible. She has been thoroughly repaired, and
has taken in four mouths' provisions, and will be ready to
leave by the 3d host, though she is short shout thirty
men. The health of the officers and crew is good.
The United States steamer Mohawk left here last week
for Mobile; the family of the late flag officer Mulatosh
were passengers in her.
The United States steamer Crusader is looked for here
daily.

daily.

The Fulton is nearly cut down; about fifty men are at

The Fulion is nearly cut down; about fifty men are at work on her.

Fing officer Armstrong arrived yesterday and hoisted his broad pennant, which was saluted from the yard battery and St. Louis.

OUR PORTSMOUTH CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 5, 1862.

The Cumberland to Sail for New York—The Marion and

Dale, de., de. The United States ship Cumberland has commissioned at this yard, and will take her departure hence this day. she will proceed to New York, where, on arrival, she will she will proceed to New York, where, on arrival, she will be supplied with the new battery and other ordnance which has just been completed for her at that station. She will be commanded by Captain Maraton, who, together with the other officers ordered, has reported for duty. The crew, numbering 230 men, arrived here from Bosion on the day of commissioning, in the steamer He roine, from the receiving ship Chio, at that port. The remainder of the crew will be furnished her on arrival at New York, from the North Carolina. The Camberland, heing destined as flag ship of the Home Squadron, has been flitted out in a superior manner. On her spar deck has been built a cabin for the flag officer, Commodore Pendergrast, who will hoist his flag on board of her on the arrival of the ship on her station. The marine guard, numbering three acreants, four corporals, two musicians and thirty-six privates, arrived here from Washington, dressed in the new uniform lately adopted for the corps, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. On being marched on beard, the marines of this command, in full uniform, acted as escort to the ship, accommand, in full uniform, acted as escort to the ship, accommand in the uniform steed as resort to the ship, accommand that the past music. The commissioning of the ship was conducted in an admirable manner, the usual noise and confusion attending most ships being dispensed with, and much credit is due to Captain Missroon for the extreme order and good management which was observed in the embarking of the erew, &c.; and also to Major Reynolds for the military precision and order with which the guard was marched on board. Their soldierlike bearing and appearance, and the completeness of the military equipment for a body of troops embarking for a cruise of two years or more on a station requiring good and efficient men. During the stay of the Cumberland's guard at this station they have been daily drilled at Scott's and dispected, and ready for the sounding of the war toosin, should noe Castillan f

should are Castilian forces advancing on harrassed Mexico demand it.

The Marien, lately arrived at this port, has been dismantied, and is now, together with the Daie, lying in mantied, and is now, together with the Daie, lying in ordinary. The Modeolean is in the dry dock, being overhaniled, and will probably commission this year. The following is a list of the officers of the Cumberland—Captain, J. Marston; First Lieutenant, J. S. Morray Scond Lieutenant, Alexander Murray; Third Lieutenant, James H. Rochelle; Fourth Lieutenant, Chries H. Green; Fieet Surgeon, Thos. Dillard; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. So. D Grafton; Assistant Surgeon, Frederick Vanbibber; Sailing Master, J. O Selfridge; Captain of Marines, M. R. Kintzing; Second Lieutenant of Marines, Chas A. Heywood; Purser, Deebrees. The remainder of the officers will join her at New York.

The resignation of Lieutenant John R. Church, First cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 31, 1860.

Major W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved in his duties at the War Department, and direct to proceed to the headquarters Department of Texas and assume the dation of his office in that department. Assistant Surgeou Ramsen, Medical Department, has been directed to proceed to the Department of Texas, and relieve Assistant Surgeon White on that station, when, on being relieved, Assistant Surgeon White will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army at Wash-ington.

being relieved, Assistant Surgeon White will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army at Washington.

Leave of absence has been granted by the War Department to the following officers.—Captain George W. Haz and, Fourth artillery, seven months; Captain W. N. Grier, First dragoons, four months; Lucketant James I. Woite, Third artillery, six months; Assistant Surgeon Hunter Berrien, Medical Popartment, six months.

An extension of leave of absence has been granted by the same authority to the following officers:—Leutenant Lawrence A. Williams, Tenth infantry, eight montas; Captain B. B. McLean, Quartermaster's Department, six months; Lieutenant E. McK. Hudson, Fourth artillery, six months.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

months.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARRY.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1800

It is the melancholy duty of the General in Chief to an nounce to the army the death of Brigadier General New man S. Clarke, Colonel of the Sixth infantry, who died on the 17th ultimo at San Francisco, while exercising the important command of the Department at California. Gen. Clarke centered the army as an ensign of the Eleventh infantry, March 14, 1812, and served with distinction during the second war with Great Britain. He performed the duties of Brigadie Major in the campaign of 1814, and for his gallantry and groot conduct in the eatitie of Nagara he received the rank of captain by brevet. Continuing in the army after the peace, his subsequent rervices have been always meritorious, and in war distinguished. During the campaign from Vers. Cruz to the capital of Mexico, he commanded a brigade, which, led by him, performed gallant and effective service in the work of the campaign. Brevetted a Brigadier General for his services in Mexico, General Clarke has since been employed upon high outles, and while commanding our whole Pacific coast, by his ability and good judgment, he concerted a plan of campaign against combined tribes of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, which, happity executed under his instructions, promptly reduced the enemy to submission. General Clarke, as a man, was modest and unestentatious; as a soldler, unshrinking in the performance of duty; and, as commander, able and judicious.

As appropriate military tonors to his memory, intrice minute guos will be fired, beginning at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half staff, from the same bour until sunset on the day after the receipt of this order, at each post within the Department of California, and the officers serving in the same will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

By command of Leutenan General Scott.

H. L. Scott,

Lieut. Col, and A. D. C., Act'g Adj. Gen.

The Grain Trade. RECEIPTS FOR TEN MONTHS OF 1859-60.

(From the Chicago Times, Nov. 2]
The demand for well known and choice brands of flour

[From the Chicago Times, Nov. 2]

The demand for well known and obside brands of flour was more active yesterday, and between four and five too common the properties of the second of t

of the marriage relation, which is now viewed forence throughout Hayti. national lyceums or colleges the progress has	victories. They do not believe in Cayaga that there is any danger of dissolution, and are making no serious cal- culations in regard to the course the republicans shall	1859 1850 Flour, bbls 534,186 504,305
as desirable as was anticipated by the govern-	take in the event of secondice. Governor Saward is as calm and placid as a summer's more. Whatever may be said to the contrary, you may rely upon it he will be the	Or. Wheat in flour, bu 2,670,930 2 521,525 Dec . 149 406 Wheat
olleges, eighty nine primary schools for boys, ne primary schools for girls, fifty six country bearding school for girls, a second of medicine.	ruling spirit of Lincoln's administration—Union or no Union. There was a sharp fight in Ution, Onelda county, on the	Corn. 4.783.615 14.035 881 Inc. 10.142.276 Oate. 1.624.831 1.423.123 Inc. 394.992 Ryc. 196.493 283.661 Inc. 87.088
of music and a school of painting, including thirteen thousand scholars, all under the cone vision of the government, comprise the educa-	Assembly ticket, the object being the defeat of Mr. Mc Quase, member of the last House. The way the morey	Baricy 454,186 420,649 Inc. 13,587
one of Hayti. There are also a number of pri-	flew around to buy up votes was a ceution to all fair and honest electioneevers, if there be such an animal. Some	Total 12,005,908 32,211,005 Inc. 19,605,185 Highwines 7. 29,476 46,853 Inc. 17,863 Grass seed, ibs. 4,750,607 5,535,641 Inc. 555,334
ations of Hayti with foreign Powers are natis- She has ministers at the courts of England, d Spain, and a Consul at Barcelona.	incorruptibles were approached with sundry \$6 bills on the old exploded Globe Bank; and if they set their price bigber it did not make much difference; the sum demand-	Hides
ince of Wales-The Royal Mar-	ed was freely handed over. The whole proceedings were a sad commentary upon the elective franchise. There is much bitterness expressed in Oneida against the South.	Hogs
ringe Act.	whose threats they defy or speer at. In Montgomery, Schobarie, Schenectady and Feiton	Wheat in Sour, bu 1.748,425 2,509,740 fee . 351,215
relieve that neither the Prince of Walce nor any the royal family can legally marry without at of the reigning sovereign, or, by the Royal	counties the contest was mainly devoted to the Congressional canvass, and the election of Mr. Vibbard (dem) over Mix (rep.) was predicted in case of the with-	Wheat 6.897_124 11_176_579 Inc 4.578_576 Corn 5_178_779 13_346_982 Inc 5_141_202 Cats 821_133 640_820 Dec 199_949
Act they and their issue are debarred from say uccession to the crown. With the approbation	drawal of Myers (Breckinridge dem.) it is not unlikely that the election of Mr. Vibbard was brought about	Barley 364 141 824,441 Dec. 39,700
rereign, I believe (but I may be mistaken), the Wales and other members of the royal family ry into English, Scotch or Irish families. From	through the influence of certain high functions is at Washington, who commanded the waters of commotion to be sit led, and they were stilled, and Vibbard elected	Total
selection existing amongst the crowned or oal families of Protestant Surope. It is possible	as a Congressman. As to Albany county and districts, your reaters are already informed. The election of Mr. Corning was con-	"Mrapan Will Ort"—The citizens of Hernando county, Florida, on the 27th uit hnng Hamp, a slave belong
rince may not find amongst them a lady or his taste. Supposing such were the case, and oyal Highness met with in the United States of	sidered certain by his friends, although some of his op-	ing to the estate of Albert Clarke, for being the immedi- ate cause of the death of his master. The negro confessed that he was promised \$200 by James Boyd, a stepmo of
an accomplished American female, is all re- levery way agreeable to him, would not such a meet the approval of the reigning sovereign	have been quite lively over their success in the county, while the republicans are singleg loud hossums on account of their victory in the State and nation. The	the deceased, and Mrs Clarke, decedent's wife—\$100 re- apectively—as a compensation for taking the life of his master, and that he committed the murder (as stated
calms, in preference to having a pariner for life	sentiment in Albany city and county about the Southern	and Mrs. Clarke are now in charge of the people, closely
e of the kind here indicated would coment still be great Saxon nations speaking the same landsm. Ab., DAVID BETL.	this section of the Mate—a little more liberal, as a general thing, among the republicans, while among the demorats the South have many warm and steaffast friends	gaarded, and, it is to be hoped, evicence will be found sufficient to convict them by law as accessories; the con- viction of their guilt with the people is already a due!
BRILE PLACE, Oct. 18, 1860	in the event of a fight between the North and the South,	fact

The City of New York.

[From the Richmond (Vs.) Dispatch.]

This great American city is paving the mestarying penaity of success in the ensy, spite and reigneyresentation which are constantly rained upor, her head, but which she dashes off with an more effect than the fluorishance the dew drops from his mar, or the Great Eastern scatters the opposing waters from her bow in empirical of New York character, in a political point of view, that city is the most American city in the United States. There is neither societanism of feeling any provincialism of utterance among the native population of New York. We have heard it often remarked that it is impossible, is conversation with an educated New Yorker, to decide what part of the country he is from. If it is possible, is conversation with an educated New Yorker, to decide what part of the country he is from. If it is possible to decide that fact by his sentiments of nationality, it is because New York is the most national of cities, not seven excepting the seat of federal government. Of course, there remarks do not apply to the immigrants from New England States to New York, who require a long residence there before they become nationalized, either in sentiment or speech.

The weak points of New York are unfortunately prominent and onneptenous, and offer a ready handle to those whose inferior enterprise and want of su coss afford them no more substantial means of retalistion. Herr*upper ten thousand? are as ridiculous as her lower ton thousand and are coarse and brutal, and she has more than her fair proportion of orime and rufflantsm, simply because his is the great commercial city of the continent, the review of the Olive of the States and thoroughly or guised it into depraved and crumal train hands, nonlinating, in primary caucases packed to suit their parpose, their own creatures for offices, whilst virtuous and respectable citizens abandon the polit in disput. The consequence is that, officially as well as socially. New York is made to present an aspect to out

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10-6 P. M. The steamers Fulton and Vigo sailed for Europe to-day, the former with \$185,600, the latter with \$1,000, in specie on freight. Exchange closed dull, and rates tending downwards. Money is dearer; there is a general unwillingness to buy paper.

Tennessees declined to 86; Missouris followed with a decline of \$\hat{2}\$, and when the general railroad list was reached a perfect stampede ensued. New York Central declined 12; Erie, 12; Hudson River, 12; Harlem, 2; Reading, 12; Michigan Central, 2; Southern, 2; Illinois Central, 22; Galena, 22; Toledo, 12; Rock Island, 2; Panama, 14; Pacific Mail, 13. Every one at the morning board wanted to sell stocks, and no one wanted to buy. At the close of the session the market stiffened up slightly under a few outside orders. In the afternoon the market generally was

better, and stocks closed with an upward tendency ton, 17 a 1; Cumberland Coal preferred, 104 a 114; Pacific Mail, 90 a 1; New York Central, 791 a 2 Erie, 324 a 1; Hudson River, 56 a 4; Harlem, 15; a 4; Harlem preferred, 374 a 38; Beading, 374 a 1; Michigan Central, 394 a 2; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 154 a 1; do. guaranteed, 354 a i; Panama, 119 a 1; Illinois Central, 671 a 68; Galena and Chicago, 66 a 67; Cleveland and Tole do, 31 a 1; Chicago and Rock Island, 584 a 59; Chicage, Surlington and Quincy, 784 a 79. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

to-day:-the seven principal staple articles for the week:-

the seven principal staple articles for the Week.

Week end'g Nos 8	Amit	Value	Amit	Value
Cotton, bakes	2,817	3144 477	4 630	3234 833
Flour, bb 2	28 251	143 312	28 204	163 102
Cora meal	340	2 334	946	4 828
Wheat, bushels	43,679	48 299	311 824	420 278
Cora	140	169	139 602	92,078
Boef, bbls, and tos	358	6,282	727	11 334
Fork	1,016	18 412	879	15,615
Total \$360,276 \$942,790 Incre of the week, as compared with that of '29 \$882,514				

The following is a comparative statement of the

value of exports from the commencement of the year to November 8:-

ship Company is to be held on Wednesday next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock P. M. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 7th says:-

to discrept it is use one to deny that the present excited state of affairs in the South is baving as unfavorable effect in monetary circles.

The Baltimore Patriot of yesterday remarks:-First class suit edged paper is effored on the atreet to-day at 1 to 1% per mosth; good to fair quality flads no mile. We indulge the hope that this state of things will be of abort duration.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 16th says:

The St. Louis Democrat of the 16th says:—

The week opens quietly. The offerings were small, and
the general state of affairs is about as last week. It has
become to be generally understood that accommodation
paper dees not find a place in bank except in very rare
instances, and less of it is offered. Produce paper is
freely discounted. The demand for Eastern exchange is
less active, but the rates continue steady at 1 per cent
premium for bankable funds and currency. New Oriente
quotes at § a 1 premium. told is in demand at 1 a 1½
premium seiling, for large lots, and 1½ for small ones.
Silver is ½ premium.

The next receipts of the Harlem road for the The net receipts of the Harlem road for the

month of October are as follows:-The net receipts for the same month for the last

three years were:-

The Milwankee Scattnet says:—

C J Brydges, President of the Detroit and Milwankee Rallroad, has addressed a letter to the bondholders and other creditors of the old company, giving the present financial condition of the corporation, and asking that the interest maturing on the first and second mortgage bonds may be fonded. We sopy a few figures from Mr. Brydges' letter, showing the rapid increase on the traffic of the road. The following statement of the weekly receipts since the last harvest, as compared with last year, is very satisfactory, and gives every hope for the traffic of the line in future, viz:—

1859. 1860. Increase.

Total ... \$163.50 66 28.470 37 8.594 31

Total ... \$163.51 74 212,002 13 49,145 59

—Maxing the average traffic since August 11 amount to \$19,332 92 per week. These receives piace beyond doubt the ability of the company, if it had not certain debte which must be paid in cash, to pay interest upon its bonds. The cost of running the steamhips forming the connection between this city and Grant Haven is about \$130 a day each, or \$200 a day for both, against a cost of \$460 a day paid for the insufficient boats previously chartered. The cost of working the beats first chartered, and of those now owned by the company, and the comparaive amount of through traffic which each brought upon the railway, will be best seen by the following statement, corrected as to date, to make a proper comparison. In the following statement the boats are credited with their proper preportion of the receipts:

Expenses. Old boats. \$448.579 75 104,565 14 New boats. \$10,0619 74 70,588 80 Increase of earnings in favor of new boats. \$21,939 99 Decrease in expenses in favor of new boats. \$3,971 34—and the benefit of the through traffi; of the line is equally satisfactory, viz:—

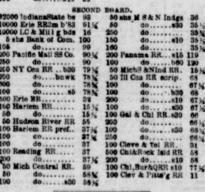
Passengers. Freight. Total Old boats running \$3,124 11,126 205,229 Increase caused by

lacrease caused by new boats.......\$25,538 69,487 95,025 In regard to the new organization Mr. Brydges

The Court, on the 6th of August, 1860, ordered a decree for the sale of the road, and on the 4th of October last it was by the officers of the court sold by public auction, and bought in by the trustees, acting for a proposed new company. This company is now provisionally formed, subject to the future concurrence of the holders of securities subsequent to those of the first and second bonds. If this concurrence is procured, these provisional arrangements will be carried out by the actual completion of the new company; if such concurrence is not given, the direction of the Ourt will be required as to the steps necessary to be taken to permit of the floating debt creditors asserting any rights that they may have, and which for the present they have agreed to waive for the purpose of saving all parties from the great expense and delay of a harrassing legal content. In the meantime, the first and second bondho ders of course retain their original position. The Great Western Rail say Company, which holds the bonds of the third and fourth mortgages now under foreclosure, although they have not received any interest upon their loans, have been receiving a very large and continuous accession to their traffic from the grait and second bonds they have not received any interest upon their loans, and this benefit is constantly increasing as the traffic of this line itself becomes developed. The Detroit Advertiser of Monday says:-

The Detroit Advertiser of Monday says:—

There has been but little done in the way of packing for a week past, nor will there be no will cold weather ravers an oneslacght on the swine in the meantime prospects have become less encouraging for feeders. It was so generally believed that the crop would be short that an unusual effort has been made to crowd forward everything at all large enough for pork; hence the dediciency will be less than as first supposed. The abundant crop of corn will enable feeders to put greater weight on their carcases, and this, sno, will operate to lecrease the aggregate result. Satisfied that, after all, the crop will not be so very short, and, further, that it can be handled at lower prices than were at first inclosied, Chodinast packers are more shy, and for several days nothing has each done at that point in the way of contracts. The market is, hence, weaker, and though we have heard of no transactions at anything below recont figures, it is impossible, in the precent state of the market, to deplicate them. By another week, should the weather turn cool, a commencement will have been made at packing, when we shall have something more definite to report.



braced 8,000 a 9,000 bbis., at \$5 30 a \$5 40 for superfine State and Western, and at \$6 50 a \$5 70 for fair to choice

what.—The supplies were large. Prioce for some grades favored purchasers. The demand was mainly for export. Sales embraced about 140,000 bushels in transit and on the epot at \$1 25 a \$1 27 for Milwankee club, \$1 19 a \$1 22 for Chicago spring, \$1 31 for red State, and \$1 41 a 51 47 for white Obio.

Cons.—The market was lower and less active. The sales embraced 33,000 bushels at 60c. a 60% of Western

mixed affeat, Tic. do. in store, and Tic. a 72c. for round yellow.

Ponk was quiet, and the supply limited, and holders were firmer, with sales of 400 bbis. at \$19 15 a \$19 20 for mees, and \$14 a \$14 25 for prime.

WHISKEY.—Sales \$50 bbis. at \$1 %c. a 22c.

SHIPPING NEWS.



Port of New York, November 10, 1860.

Steamship Augusta, Woodbull, Savannah—Samuel I, Mitchill & Son.
Steamship B B Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston—Spotford, Tileoton & Co.
Steamship Torktown, Parelet

Co. Sessenship Paiapsco, Vall, Portiang—H B Gromwell & Co Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpox.—Sprford, Tileston & Bark Walte Sea, Frans, Glasgo—Dunham & Dimon. Bark Gem of the Sea, Patterson, Malaga—Galway, Casado celler.

Brig Maria, Gilhamat Rochelle-Krup & Godillet
Brig torsunda, Pettengill, Amerita-T Uwan & Son.
Brig W & Rice, Crowell, Galveston.
Brig W & Rice, Crowell, Galveston.
Brig Altaveia, Reid, Willsington. NC-Walab, Carver & Brig J C Jones Hichborn, Baltimore—Hicks & Bell Schr N & H Gould, Smith, Gibratur and a market

sebr Oxford Washburn Gibraltar—J B Dow, Sebr W A Griffin, Borcen, Graneda—J W Hubbard & Co. Sebr Pocabonias, Nikereson, New Orleans—Poet & Sma Sebr Three Erothers, Elzer, Tappaharnock—Van Bru

Schr Three Erothers, Elzer, Tappananhoon—van Brunt er liaght.
Schr S P Bailey, Cammerden, Saltmore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Gaskill, Dutu n. Philadelphia—J W Moffee.
Schr Banquet, Newell, Philadelphia—J H and.
Schr Willard Fillmore, Chase Buston—S W tewls & Co.
Schr Bay State. Hallett, Hoston—Dayton & Co.
Schr Bay State. Hallett, Hoston—Dayton & Co.
Schr Guzelle, Williaton, Providence—waster.
Schr Slient Louba, Thompson, New Haven—Master.
Sloop Thomas Holl. Holl. Providence—Waster.
Sloop Willard, Cam. Newport—Master.
Sloop Gow Mashington, Bertram, New Haven—Master.
Sloop Gow Ashington, Bertram, New Haven—Master.
Sloop Gow Bertram, New Haven—Master.

Shop Willard, Cana Newport-Master
Shop Geo Walington, Bertram, New Haven-Master
Shop Geo Walington, Bertram, New Haven-Master
Shop Sir John Franklin (of Baltimore), Deer caux, Marsellies, Sept 26 and 3 days from Hampton Boads (where she put in for orders), in balliast to master
Hark Fenticelet, Leighton, Havana, 14 days, with sugar &c, to Tyratas, del Valla & Co.

15 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

16 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

17 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

18 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

18 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

19 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

20 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

20 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

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26 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

26 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

27 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

28 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

28 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

29 tyratas, del Valla & Co.

29 tyratas, del Valla & Co

Steamships Fulton, Southenes.

Steamships Fulton, Southeness and Havre (and passed the Sattery at 1230 PM); Vigo (Br., Queenstown and Liverpoot Zuin (Sr., Kingston, Ja; Augusta, and B E Guyler, Savannah James Ager, Charlestom, Forktown, Norfolk, &c; Potoman-Baltimore; Patapao, Portland.

Wind during the Company of the C Wind during the day ENE to 8.

Miscellaneous For San Francisco suppling cases to Jist uit see news by the Pony Express

The steamship Fulton, Capt Wottin, sailed yesterday for Southampton and Havre with 93 passengers.

The British steamship Vigo, Capt McGulgan, sailed yesterday for Queenshown and Liverpool with 119 passengers.

Banc Markon, Williams, from Barans via Newport, when going into Portland on the 7th inst, at 5 AM, struck on a point of recks, but came off with the aid of steam, with loss of runder and leaking.

Bara Ana Ellin, Gillmore, from Saranash for St John, NS.

Bate ARRY ELEN, Gilmore, from Savannah for St. John, N.B., put into Belfast on the 2d inst on account of sickness among her erew, all hands except captain and mate being sick with the fever and same. A new crew was shipped and the briggered on the 7th. Schu G D Shannon Squan Beach, Nov 10—Schr G D Shan non, Rowe, from Boston for Philadelphia, is ballast, came or shore at 3 o'clock this morning, 2 miles N of Squan felet. (B)

telegraph.)

Schillouisa, Nason, of and for Belfast from Bay Chaleur, with a full-fare of fish, scronin aleas and suck about acon on the 4th test near Sadde likes, light. She had saked body the day before, yet Capt 8 had become of getting into the ony, but he heavy sea consect her in six also lightly, and all lost the crew had larvely I me to take to their bods, without provisions, they lanced on Bagie Island, where they were almost careful for, and afterwards taken to Belfast.

The owners of soft John Zvanz, which was sunk by coming in contact with ship Sarah Ohase, of Newburypout claimed 500 damages. By mutual agreement the wade matter was referred to three impartial men of Liveryon, who, after hearing all the facts on both sides, owner to the manimous contents that no claim could be made on the Sarah Chase for damages.

teship Parkersburg.

R. A

TATE Ready Roller torral. It stops in a maximum, neuralization, when applied out-ties. It surprises the remedies All prayented by the occupantiately relieving the debilitated his iter than also had been aparalyzed or commentately relieving the debilitated his iter than also had been appropriated at these agreements of the required at these agreements.